Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1802. [No. 476.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 22 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 19 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me vested, will be sold at public auction before the door of Prince William court-house in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in the same county near Bacon Race meeting-house, containing about five hundred acres, part of a seven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Isaac Mc'Pherson, under a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.
June 8. ddf

In obedience to a Decree of

the Court of Alexandria County, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,
June 17. ddf

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

TUITION.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

THE subscriber purposes opening a Seminary for Young Ladies, on Monday the 28th of this month, in the first room of Mrs. Fletcher's house, on the south side of Prince-street between Pitt and St. Asaph's-street, where will be taught *Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, &c.*

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

N. B. The terms will be *Four Dollars* per quarter, and *One Dollar* entrance; the entrance money to be paid when the pupil commences.

June 21. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief.

W. H.
5 mo. 14. d

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,

One plate measuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.
May 31. d

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dangerfield.—The house is convenient and well built, consisting of eight rooms, well finished, a full story and a half kitchen, nursery and lodging rooms above the same, a stable & other conveniencies on the lot, which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7 inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley, whereon there is built, on each a back building one and a half story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the same, on Cameron and Washington streets, unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with convenient ground for stabling, &c. on the said ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with five frame houses thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet deep, on the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendleton-streets, known by the name of the George Town Turnpike, laying between John Dundass and John Potts, Esqr's. houses. No further particulars is necessary to be given, as those who are inclined to purcase will view the premises. A great part of the purchase can be taken in Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remainder by instalments, by giving security or bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G. Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose Creek, Loudoun---if not sold by private bargain, they will be exposed to sale on Thursday, the 24th instant---good warranted deeds will be made for the whole on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.
June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.
May 19. d

Summer Establishment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Washington tavern, Alexandria, every morning at five o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's, at the Columbian Inn, George-Town, to breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Philadelphia, so that persons travelling in this line may be sure of no hindrance on their way.

Being provided with as good horses and carriages as any on the road, we solicit a share of public patronage, & confidently expect that such as favor this stage with their custom, will find the accommodations equal, if not superior, to those provided by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-Town at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,
June 7. 2aw4w

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Princess street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.
June 22. d3tsp

Furniture by Auction.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be sold at the house now occupied by Mr. David Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 21. Auctioneer

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for *ready money*, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.

May 31. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial } *TEAS,*
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and kumhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

LOUISIANA.

It becomes us as a nation, duly appreciating our rights and jealous of their infringment by foreign powers, to be attentive to its safety and tranquility. That we are interested in the cession of Louisiana to France, all parties will readily admit. Considering the polity of that country, its incompatibility with our own systems, the spirit of unjustifiable aggrandizement which marks its progress, its plausible pretences for the subjugation of foreign powers; and withal the restless spirit and insatiable ambition of him who emphatically leads the "Great Nation" by the nose, we cannot feel indifferent as to the consequences which may issue from the pusillanimous and servile cession. We entertain, however, no presentiment of being subdued in any possible event. We have full confidence in the wisdom, the high spirit, and prowess of the Union.—We know that it will neither permit its freedom to be sapped by foreign intrigue, nor overturned by foreign force. We have arms to use and courage to wield them in *our defence*. While we sedulously avoid giving umbrage to other nations, we will not with impunity suffer *any* to place its sacrilegious hand on our hallowed freedom. We may deplore the pitiable fate of Batavia and of Switzerland, but the UNITED STATES will never form an item in the catalogue of victims to the alf grasping power of the *present monarchy* of France.

That the cession is fully made cannot be doubted. Our Minister, Mr. Livingston was instructed to remonstrate against it, but he arrived too late.

It seems to be on all hands agreed that the two Floridas will necessarily fall into the hands of that power which shall possess and colonise Louisiana. The Mississippi, therefore, from the thirty-first degree of lat. north of the equator, the southern boundary line of the United States on that river, to its mouth, will belong, by right of sovereignty, to the *First Consul*. Our right to the navigation of this portion of the Mississippi is strictly *conventional*.—It is not necessary to expatiate a moment on the commercial advantages which will accrue to France from having the exclusive possession of the outlet of this immense river, nor of the advantages which will most probably result from it to our western citizens. They are too obvious to require comment. The produce of Kentucky, of the Natchez, and of all that immense portion of our territory which lies contiguous to the river, will be of little value to its owners. It must sustain a depression in its price almost in the ratio that the channel, through which it has been usually transported to opposite markets, shall be closed to it. This will not only be injurious to the agricultural interest of the country, but it will naturally excite discontent, which, fostered by the subtle policy which the "First Consul" may mark out for the new colony, may have a powerful tendency to induce many of our valuable Western citizens to shake off their allegiance, and become subjects of the "Great Nation." In such a case self interest, the prospect of acquiring unbounded wealth, may subdue patriotism; and when this celestial fire shall be extinguished by sordid motives, it will be easy to step over the imaginary line which divides the two countries.

Those who are acquainted with the New-Orleans market will readily admit that French merchandize, of all kinds, is preferred to that of any other nation.——France, in possession of that important place, will exclude our merchants from it.——Hitherto between three and four millions of dollars annually, in specie have been drawn from thence to the U. States. This will, in future find its way to France. So far our circulating medium may be abridged; and the profits, which have accrued from a commutation of merchandize with *Spanish* New-Orleans, will cease to be pocketed by our merchants when it shall be under the dominion of the 'First Consul.'

On the commercial advantages likely to arise to France from the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas, volumes might be written.——Such a disquisition, however, would be too prolix and diffuse for a news paper. It would be of service to the union if some man adequate to the task would take up the subject, and pursue it through all its ramifications. We are persuaded that in proportion as the cession shall be found advantageous to France it will be injurious to the Union. France cannot furnish Europe with cotton and tobacco, two of our great staples of exports, without proportionably cramping our commerce. And it will be found that as the immense and fertile regions of Louisiana shall be colonized, cotton, tobacco, and rice, will be produced. By thus gradually compelling us to relinquish many foreign commercial relations, we shall be reduced to the state of a manufacturing nation, so far to be necessiated to fabricate in a great measure our own apparel.

But have we nothing to apprehend from the proximity of a nation always renowned if not dreaded for its intrigues, and not less at present for the rapid and insensible diffusion of its deadly poison? We have nothing to fear from open force; we can brave it with conscious pride and heart-felt pleasure even unto death, when it shall menace our safety and independence.——But the secret workings of corruption are not unfrequently too powerful and attenuant to be successfully resisted. Sir Robert Walpole found this *silent working power* irresistible and omnipotent; and yet sir Robert, a *corrupter* of every thing pure, was a school-boy in comparison of Bonaparte.

But a hope is entertained that France has given back Louisiana to his Catholic Majesty! the supposition is so entirely at war with every thing we know of the First Consul, so contrary to his views of criminal ambition, so repugnant to his obvious wish to subjugate the world to his haughty and overbearing power, that, had we not *good reason* to disbelieve the surmise, we could not upon taking a general view of his cormorant policy, accredit the supposition. He will gain what he can; but part with no-nothing gained unless *compelled* to it. The *Dictator* will find his safety in disturbing the repose of other nations.

But does not the *pacific* system, growing out of the definitive treaty, indicate in France a steady design to keep possession of Louisiana; view the geographic position of Guiana, and read French comments on the advantage expected to be derived from the session by Portugal of that portion of it which belonged to her Majesty? It is calculated, in the estimation of France not only to command the mouth of the Mississippi, but to aid, at a convenient season, the reduction of the Mexican and Peruvian empires.

Let it not be imagined that this is a vain speculation on subjects wrapt in futurity. Bonaparte, in his *disposition* of nations, embraces *centuries* to come.—The French article which we re-published the other day, speaks of the aggrandizement of America one hundred years hence. And to impede our growth by which we *might* become *too powerful*, Bonaparte in the plenitude of his *paternal affection* for the *welfare of nations*, will *condescend* to colonise Louisiana! What a great and good benefactor! When was he found devoid of a pretext, however gross and clumsy, to cover his invasions of right.

We trust the first encroachment on our territory will meet with its reward; that the daring invader shall be made to "bite the dust." Once admit the enemy into the Citadel and we are no longer a free nation.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

"Ill habits gather by unseen degrees:
"As brooks run rivers, rivers run to seas.
DRYDEN.

IDLENESS is the rust of human nature and the nurse of bad habits. It enerviates the mind and overspreads it, as it were with a leprous scurvy, even as water becomes putrid and will breed loathsome vermin, by continuing long stagnant. This was the bane of Sodom. The sacred penman remarked concerning that horridly polluted city, that "abundance of idleness was in her." And from that source there sprang those detestable abominations, which cried to heaven against her and enstamped her characters with eternal infamy. As the air, in which we constantly breathe, becomes corrupt when it is long motionless, so the etherial breath of life itself, which had been breathed into man from above, naturally corrupts in a state of indolence. When children are suffered to get the habit of idleness, a long catalogue of other evil habits will follow of course.

Solomon, the most wise observer of human nature, has remarked, that "sloth casteth into a deep sleep"—and also, that "The desire of the slothful killeth him." These remarks aptly express the invincible tendency of idleness both to produce a general imbecility of character and to generate destructive propensities and habits. A certain kind of taedium or irksome disquietude is a never failing concomitant of idleness. The due poise of human life, with respect to comfort as well as usefulness, consists in a constant succession of labour and rest; and any one who never knew labor, never knew rest.* Time itself oppresses an idle person, as with the weight of a millstone: and, in order to *kill time*, he has recourse to the gambling table and to the various pernicious haunts of dissipation. Children and youth, who are nursed in the lap of idleness, are blighted in the bloom; for, by an indolent sauntering disposition, which when once fixed becomes incurable, the mind is shorn of its strength and falls an easy prey to all kinds of evil temptations.

On the other hand, industry is the balsam of life to the human frame. It equally befriends our health and our morals: it equally braces the body and the mind. It is a powerful curb against licencious dispositions and practices, as well as an indispensible prerequisite to the forming of a character either respectable or useful. The importance of guarding the young against idleness and of forming in them habits of industry, has been too little considered; and yet the experience of ages has proved, that idle and dissipated youths are commonly useless and even a nuisance to society, in the subsequent periods of their lives: while those who have been early accustomed to a regular course of industry have found this path, which at first seemed rough and irksome, gradually becoming more and more easy and delightsome, and, for the most part, they have preserved thro' life a decent and useful character. Industry therefore ought to be encouraged *by the patronage of public opinion*, as well as by the pecuniary advantages which result from it.

There is a paragraph in the Monitor, (a valuable book that is generally rad in the American Schools) which should be expunged. It is an extract from the letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his son, wherein his lordship in condescending to give directions to his son on the subject of cutting his finger nails, remarks, "When the nails are cut down to the quick, it is a shrewd sign that the man is a mechanic, to whom long nails would be troublesome; and if they are longer than his fingers' ends and encircled with a black gum, it fortells he has been *laborious and meanly employed*," &c. If this paragraph were to be simply considered as a lesson from a British nobleman to his son, to whose person and manners he was aiming to give the highest degree of European polish, it might pass without animadversion; but in its application to American Schools, it is highly reprehensible.

There are no fewer than nineteen in twenty among the children and youth accustomed to read the Monitor at schools, who are by no means exempted by the circumstances of their parents from the necessity of manual labor; and they should be taught to view industry as a virtue, both necessary and laudable; but when, on the contrary, they are taught at school, that "LABOUR IS MEAN" many of them will be led thereby to conceive an inconquerable prejudice against those laborious, but most useful callings, to which Providence had destined them—and this absurd prejudice, which they imbibed as a part of their education, may likely prove ruinous to themselves, as well as greatly injurious to the general interests of society.

It was not so that the prudent Romans educated their children. They honored useful labour. Cincinatus, their General held the plough; and Augustus, their Emperor, wore garments, which were manufactured by his wife and daughter. And, if we recur to the most sacred source of authority, we there find idleness stigmatized and useful labour encouraged and applauded. The wise king of Israel, in his book of Proverbs, which was particularly designed for the instruction of youth among various other incentives to industry, says, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." And in the description of a FINE WOMAN, at the close of that book, industry makes a considerable part of the panegyric. "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household and portion to her maidens. She considereth a field, and buyeth it: with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry. She m
fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth g
unto the merchant."

SENE

---

* *There is a labour of the mind as well as of the body; and some employ themselves very industriously and usefully to society, who never labour with their hands.*

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTI

A WISH.

Fain would I sing in lofty strains,
Of rural shades, and rural plains;
For still my heart bounds at the sight,
Of scenes so pregnant with delight.
But since no glowing pencil's mine,
All vain pretensions I resign;
And simple, lowly numbers choose,
As weakling bards are known to use,
Adapted to my humble theme,
For of no golden fruit I dream;
But from the world retir'd would be,
The world that has no charm for me;
Content and happy with my lot,
Did I but own a rural cot,
On Del'ware's green enamel'd side,
So I might watch its vayring tide;
For when it flow'd 'twould seem to say,
Thy homage to thy maker pay;
And when it downward roll'd as fast,
So soon is man's frail warfare past;
My native scenes inclos'd among,
Where oft I've stray'd, and loiter'd long;
Charm'd with the music of the shade,
And with the green corn's rustling blade.
There would I raise my humble frame,
Nor e'er aspire to wealth or fame;
Rich in the pow'r who plac'd me there,
Bestow'd a little mite to spare.
A stranger to ambition still,
Sure precedent of future ill;
Pride should not near my cottage grow,
'Twas that drove Lucifer below,
And what have we poor worms of earth,
To give so weak a passion birth;
To-day we live, to-morrow die,
And in some dark, cold cavern lye.
Nor yet should hated envy dare,
Expose her sallow features there;
Whose breath would poison canker all,
And turn my sweetest cup to gall;
Oh no! she should not near me dwell,
I would not have my heart a hell,
For when she once infects the mind,
The furies full employment find:
Far other inmates would I choose,
Such as would grace, and not abuse;
Such as would act a nobler part,
Improve the mind, and mend the heart.
My cot should stand on rising ground,
In view the rural landscape 'round;
For rural nature charms the sight,
Impresses on the mind delight;
NUMA enamour'd with her grew,
And bade the world for her adieu:
The soft enchantress of the grove,
Knows still to bind with cords of love;
With her I'd oft delighted stray,
And at her shrine my devoirs pay;
And humbly woo the tuneful nine,
To hail her goddess all divine.
Should haughty splendor pass the spot,
And honor with a stare my cot;
The tinsel'd trappings of her train,
Should on my heart inflict no pain;
Her empty airs, her vain parade,
Would make me more adore the shade;
But near my door should merit pass,
I'd strew with flow'rs the verdant grass,
And bend the then submissive knee,
Proud if it deign'd to notice me;
No matter what the garb it wore,
Of rags, or velvet tissued o'er;
Nor would I idolize it less,
Tho' none I might myself possess.
There would I live, there end may days,
And morn and eve my maker praise;
So would he bless me thro' the day,
Nor let the wayward passions stray.
Of friends I would possess a few,
Yet friendship's found but seldom true;
And so the man's most wise no doubt,
Who passes thro' the world without;
Unknown to the cruel tort'ring pain,
That rends the feeling heart in twain;
When those whom friends we'd look to pro
Return us ills for gen'rous love;
T' escape that pang ne'er may I be,
Attach'd to none too tenderly,
Yet tho' I would not wish to boast,
Who knew me best, should love me most:
But still my cot would prove I own,
Most gloomy if I dwelt alone;
So would I pray, the kinder pow'rs,
To grant a charm for lonely hours;
A fair, of graceful form and mein,
Nor yet too young, nor in her wane;
I would not ask a beautious face,
Enough the features wore a grace;
But must possess a temper sweet,
And in her dress be always neat;
The color that her HUBERT thought
Became her most, should still be bought;
And worn with dignity and ease,
Without a vain desire to please.
Of gen'rous undisguised heart,
Nor known to levity, nor art;
Nor should vile affectation be,
Attach'd to the woman dear to me,
For where the noxious weed is seen,
The parent soil is poor and mean.
To hide the faults of others prone,
Severe unto her own alone;
Some, even she, would share no doubt,
For none alas! are found without.
But most of all, she must possess
A charm that would my cottage bless;
A treasure that I'd value more,
Than e'er a gem that monarch wore,
A firm and independent mind,
That in itself could solace find;
A mine of treasure then she'd be,
A blessing to herself, and me.
Should such a Fair fall to my lot,
I'd go and plan my rural cot.

HUBERT

District of Columbia, June 23.

☞ *Printing in all its v
riety, executed at this offic
with neatness and dispatch.*

BOSTON, June 16.

Extract of a letter from an American at Paris, May 1st, 1802.

"The ceſſion of Louiſina to the French, muſt no doubt excite general attention in the United States. The views of the French government, I believe, are very little underſtood by the preſent adminiſtration in America, with reſpect to that country. It is certain that Buonaparte contemplates ſending a very large military force to Louiſiana under the command of general Bernadotte; He will be accompained by number of the factious in this country, who are not ſo peaceably inclined towards the uſurped government of the Firſt conſul; and I very much doubt whether they will make you more peaceable neighbors in America, than they have us in France. The repreſentations of Le Clerc, have been very unfavorable againſt the Americans, and the French government, I am ſorry to ſay, are very cool towards them. Our miniſter at this court is not received with all that cordiality and reſpect, which is due to one from the U. States of America. Whether this may be owing to the puſilanimous conduct of the preſent adminiſtration in America, or the jealouſy of Buonaparte, of the growing power of the United States, I am at a loſs to determine; but certain it is, that without an energetic government, poſſeſſing means ſufficient to proteſt it from the deſigns of any nation, America makes a very aukward and degrading appearance on the theatre of the world.

"The reduction of internal taxes, and, other ſources of revenue, has a very ſerious and alarming effect on the American funds, in Europe:—It is well known, that the great ſource of your revenue ariſes from the immenſe commerce you have enjoyed during the war. Where then your Genevan financier is to raiſe his ſupplies, during peace, when your commerce will be greatly diminiſhed, his own ſertile genius muſt diſcover. But ſuppoſe the great nation ſhould pleaſe in its power, to dictate terms to your philoſophic preſident, what a ſituation would America be placed in, deſtitute of a formidable navy, the only ſafeguard of your widely extended ſea coaſt, and from the affinity of the Weſt-Indies, ſubject to the ſudden incurſions of a Gallic foe; poſſeſſing an immenſe tract of country and a large military force on your weſtern frontier.

"Theſe are ſerious conſiderations, and I am ſorry to obſerve are very little regarded, by the ruling party in America; but I hope providence, in its mercy will reſtore you that energetic government, which under the laſt adminiſtration, commanded reſpect abroad and confidence at home—when an American in any country was proud of his name; but which name ſince the power has devolved on the preſent party, he is almoſt aſhamed to own."

NEW-LONDON, June 15.

Arrived, brig Sampſon, S. Mather, 10 days from Cape-Francois. Left there ſchr. ——, Norray, of New-Haven; ſloop Leffingwell, of Norwich, had not ſold all; brig Hunter, Limes, to ſail in two days. Sailed in company with ſchr. Fanny and Catharine, Barnet, who went into Connecticut river this morning. Left about 30 ſail of American veſſels at the Cape—when capt. Mather left there Colonial produce was high and American low; market well ſupplied with beef from the Spaniſh part of the iſland. French troops very ſickly, and dying faſt. Gen. Touſſaint at his conference with Gen. Le Clere entered into no compromiſe; ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have taken place ſince Touſſaint was at the Cape. Troops were daily expected from France; Gen. Hardie ſecond in command, died at the Cape on the 2d inſt.

NEWYORK, June 19.

By the Moſes, Gill capt. Patterſon, in 34 days from Greenock, Engliſh papers have been received at this office, which afford no news peculiarly intereſting.

It is ſaid that Mr. Pitt, Mr. Roſe, and their friends are at this moment arranging the whole plan of the next general election, and that Mr. Addington does not interfere or exert himſelf on the ſubject; it is even affirmed that he leaves the whole to Mr. Pitt and his friends. Should this be the fact it will prove more deciſively than any other circumſtance how much Mr. Pitt ſtill holds the real power in his hands, and determined he is to hold it.—His return to office muſt, therefore, depend entirely on his own will: he may chooſe the period when he ſhall again ſtep into place. With a majority of the House of Commons in his favor, he can at any time force the Gates of the Treaſury. It is probable that his return will not be effected in defiance of the wiſhes of a great perſonage, who, it is well known, is at preſent reſolved not to receive him; but the diſlike, it is expected, will be worn away, by ſoothing and half menaces, by ſhewing the neceſſity of his return, and the improbability that any new miſunderſtanding can occur. It is Calculated that within a few months after the meeting of the Parliament, Mr. Pitt will be again Miniſter, but that the other offices will not be filled either by the ſame perſons who formerly filled them under him, or by all of thoſe who are at preſent officiate. Men and Principles ſuitable to "exiſting circumſtances" will be choſen, ſuch as will act upon the equivocal conduct of Mr. Pitt himſelf; neither animated by the deciſive warlike ſpirit of the Greenvilles and Windhams or the truly pacific and conſtitutional views of Mr. Fox.

—

GREENOCK, May 7.

The report that there is danger of a war between America and France, because the the French ſeized ſome American proviſion ſhips at St. Domingo, and would only pay for them in their own way, is certainly unfounded. America dare not quarrel with France at preſent, eſpecially as the Britiſh Miniſters have declared, they will not renew hoſtilities almoſt on any account.

—

The Volunteer regiments of Scotland, were diſbanding daily in conſequence of the peace. The Glaſgow and Greenock papers contain numerous complimentary addreſſes from the commanding officers, with the loyal reſponſes of the regiment, in this long wiſhed for event.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Schr. Dolphin, Halliburton, Crooked Iſland; ſloop Waſhington, Selby, Havanna.

Cleared, ſhips Miſſiſſippi Calahan, Liverpool; Eclipſe, Phillips, Sumatra; Fanny, Lake, Liſbon; brig Lovely Lucy, Fullerton, C. Francois; Huntreſs, Prince, Charleſton; ſchrs. Aurora, Wilſon, do. Two Brothers, Groghegan, Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

The ſhip Diana, captain Stafford, for Hamburg, went to ſea on Wedneſday the 16th inſt.

Arrived, ſchr. Flying Fiſh, capt. Shock 8 days from Cape-Francois. Left there, the ſchr. Talbot, Sorenſon, of Baltimore, and a number of others, belonging to the different ports, names unknown. The day capt. S. ſailed, ſpoke the ſchr. Reſolution, of Portſmouth, going into the Cape. In lat. 30, long. 73, 56, ſpoke ſchooner Eliza, from Norfolk, bound, to Jamaica. In lat. 36, long. 73, 30, ſpoke ſloop Trial, capt. Tupper, of New-London, bound to Jamaica.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE, June 22.

The following letter and proclamation were laſt evening received at Bryden's Coffee Houſe, from a French gentleman lying off the Fort at quarantine, which has been tranſlated for the Telegraphe.

At the Fort of Baltimore, 21ſt June, 1802.

There is an avenging God who puniſhes preſidy.

The traitor, the cunning villain, is at length in irons.—Touſſaint has been arreſted at Georges plantation, of Gonaives diſtrict, the ſeventh of this month, as well as his captain, guides, and ſeven companions of his crimes, by an officer named Ferrary, and five of his brave ſoldiers—all reſiſtance became vain, they were ſeized, bound hand and foot, mounted upon horſes and conducted to Gonaives, where they were inſtantly embarked on board the Creole frigate. The correſpondence of this villian has been diſcovered; he meditated new crimes. They were principally directed againſt the general in chief Le Clerc, his family and body guard. Fontaine his firſt aid-de-Camp, arreſted ſame day at the Cape, and impriſoned, was charged with furniſhing him details, and preparing a new conſpiracy. The chief ſylla is actively engaged in counteracting his ſchemes; as ſupplies of all ſpecies of military ſtores, particularly gunpowder packed in flour barrels, were promiſed him by ſome perſons of the United States, and which he was aſſured of receiving by ſome truſty aſſociates. What a bloody enterprize! we may indeed exclaim with the poet——

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis auri
"ſacra fames."

I annex the proclamation, ſigned by the general in chief, of an event ſo intereſting to the human race, and the future proſperity of St. Domingo. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the joy which this publication has produced amongſt all the inhabitants of the Cape.

In the evening all the city was voluntarily illuminated without public orders, and effigies repreſenting this hypocritical brigand, were burnt by the negroes in different places.

I am with reſpect, &c.

FS. LESTART,
Merchant and Planter of St. Domingo.

—

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

The general in chief to the citizens of St. Domingo:

General Touſſaint not being contented with enjoying the amneſty which had been granted him, attempted again to kindle the flames of civil war.

I have thought proper to cauſe him to be arreſted. The proofs of his bad conduct ſince the amneſty, ſhall be extenſively publiſhed.

This meaſure which enſures tranquility to the colony ſhould by no means alarm thoſe who have laid down their arms, and ſhall have ſubmitted with good faith to the republic.

At the head quarters of the Cape, the 20th Prairial—10th year of the republic.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

At the Cape, at the office of P. Roux, printer to the government, Place d'Armes.

—

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The people have been told that the former *Federal Adminiſtrations* expended public money on objects for which no ſpecific appropriation had been made by law—yet it has been acknowledged by all, & proved even by the committee of *accuſation*, (generally ſtyled committee of *inveſtigation*,) that all public monies were applied to public purpoſes; to the accompliſhment of thoſe great and general objects deſignated in the ſeveral appropriation laws. When ſhips were to be built, they purchaſed not only ground to build them upon, but proper timber and materials. The expenditures incident to foreign relations were defrayed out of monies appropriated for that department—thoſe ſums which the neceſſary public demands required were never withholden.

Our fellow citizens are invited to compare the preſent with former adminiſtrations—view your navy yard in the city of Waſhington—the labourers diſcharged, armorers diſmiſſed—ſhips, boats, and public property of various deſcriptions, going to ruin. If you aſk the reaſon, why this deſtruction is permitted—the anſwer will be—No *ſpecific appropriation* of money, has been made (by congreſs) to purchaſe plank and hire workmen to ſave your ſhips of war from rotting; to pay men for improving your navy yards, or ſave your property from ruin and waſte. If circumſtances render an augmentation of your naval force neceſſary—NO MONEY—if picaroons and plunderers ſhould infeſt your coaſt; your merchants muſt be robbed; a ſcarcity in thoſe articles of life which they bring you is the conſequence; hence the price is encreaſed perhaps an hundred per cent, and the people muſt be taxed, for the negligence of their government; you will aſk again; why are we ſubjected to theſe evils? No money muſt be the anſwer.

Let it be underſtood, however, fellow citizens, that your treaſury is not empty, the federaliſts by their judicious and economical meaſures, provided for all theſe exigencies—but Mr. Gallatin, who is the father of all *appropriation bills*, in his *ſpecific* ſagacity has thought proper to reduce the department to this extremity. Thoſands muſt be loſt when the ſame might be ſaved by the expenditure of a few hundred.—You are requeſted fellow citizens—we mean *American* citizens, to view theſe things—your preſident has appointed a *Treaſurer*—and your preſident is weak enough to believe that the ſecretary of the whiſkey inſurrection, a factious foreigner, who has oppoſed the federal conſtitution, and the meaſure of government for twelve years, in the beſt financier for the American Nation.

Waſh. Fed.

—

The Citizen* falls foul of poor Bonaparte, with as much violence as if he was a rank Burrite. But turn over the files of that paper for a year or two paſt and you will ſee that it was once as much the "godlike Bonaparte," as it was "the virtuous, amiable Burr.' Now, he not only attacks the godlike Bonaparte as "a cor-

* *See oppoſite page.*

rupter of every thing pure," but he goes further and attacks the "GREAT NATION" itſelf, whilom the theme of inceſſant adulation, and calls it in plain terms, "a nation always renowned, if not *dreaded*, for its ſubtle intrigues, and not leſs at preſent for the rapid and inſenſible diffuſion of its *deadly poiſon*," juſt as Mr. Burr is all at once diſcovered to be an individual of inordinate ambition, and *habituated* to ſubtle intrigues.

Before we finiſh this article we have one queſtion for the Citizen:—He undertakes to aſſert, expreſsly, that "Our Miniſter (Mr. Livingſton) was inſtructed to *remonſtrate* againſt it, [the ceſſion] but he arrived too late."—Pray ſir, what authority have you for this aſſertion? to *remonſtrate?* Did Mr. Jefferſon undertake to inſtruct his miniſter to *remonſtrate?* This is the plain and ſimple queſtion I mean to aſk, and I ſhall not now embarraſs it by adding another, viz. With what face could Mr. Jefferſon tell the French Court that he had ſuch a preference for the Spaniards, that he muſt inſiſt on having them for his neighbors inſtead of the French? We have not forgot neither, that the Aurora of March 22, aſſerted, that "he *knew* that Mr. Livingſton was not 48 hours in Paris, when, agreeable to his inſtructions, he took up this ſubject, and that the iſſue had been the *abandonment of the deſign by the French Government.*" However, we do not mean to urge this upon the Aurora or the Citizen; it was undoubtedly only an inſtance of "the neceſſary arts of an able editor."—We conclude by repeating our queſtion to the Citizen, whether it be really ſo, that Mr. Jefferſon did inſtruct Mr. Livingſton to remonſtrate againſt the ceſſion? And further—how he knows that Mr, Livingſton did not arrive till after the ceſſion was compleated? We wait the anſwer.

N. Y. Herald.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship American Hero, Maſters, Salem;
Sch'r Peggy, Mortimer, Baltimore;
Sloop George, Potter, Providence;
Drucilla, Howland, New-Bedford.

CLEARED.

Sloop Mary, Smith, New Providence.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next will be ſold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the underwriters,

One Trunk of HOSIERY—

Damaged on board the brig Harlequin, on her paſſage from Liverpool to Baltimore.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

June 23.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock will be ſold without reſerve at the Auction Room, about £1000 worth of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

&c. the remains of a large retail Store.

THO. MOORE, Auct'r

June 23.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for ſale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter caſks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the firſt quality,
Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molaſſes in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raiſins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,
—Conſiſting of—
Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Caſſahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handſome Deiorſoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Ruſſia Oſnaburgs.

A complete aſſortment of Ruſſia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A ſmall quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. 3

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: she has been brought up in the house, is a good seamstress, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a plain do. both well made, 2 white camel hair shawls with netting, fine white cotton stockings, several pair, and a pair of white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat shoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well set, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and speaks distinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown cassimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handsome swansdown waistcoat, with mettle buttons a new black hat, new shoes, fine white cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compensation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending and securing, in any jail, on delivery to the commanding officer of any military post in the United States, a DESERTER from the Marine corps, to wit:

Jesse Whitman,

who absconded on the 14th inst. from the Marine Barracks at Washington, taking with him a small bay mare, about 13½ hands high, with a blaze face, bob tail and hog maned. Whitman is a handsome, fair complexioned young man, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a fifer and French horn player. Having been sent by the officers to bank with checks, he is full of money and has carried but few clothes with him; his dress was white nankeen pantaloons and round white striped cotton jacket, vest unknown. He is a talkative, boasting fellow, with much ignorance and great pride.

The above reward will be given for securing, and reasonable charges paid for delivering him at Head Quarters, Washington City.

N. B. He was a stage driver between Albany and Schenectady, and his parents live below Schenectady.

E. S. LANE, Lt. Marines.

June 18. eo5t‡

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK. Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. *Francis Deakins*, in George-Town, and at the compting house of Mr. *William Hartshorne*, in the town of Alexandria, where those inclined to subscribe for shares will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a "Company for establishing a Turnpike "Road from the Burnt Mill, about a "mile below George's creek, on the "Potomack river, to the nearest western "navigation," may be seen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,

German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes first quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

The term of Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Thompson & Veitch,

expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All business relating to that firm will be settled by the subscribers at their counting room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is situate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extensive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (said to be very valuable) situate on the south side of Glady Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampshore county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and sixty acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on said river. A considerable proportion of said tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thousand acres, on Green River, in the state of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice. deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles Town, Jefferson county, on the Main street leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town, situate on the same street, adjoining the store of Thomas Hammand.

Two handsome three story Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables and carriage houses to each, situate on Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Washington: at present occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in George-Town, opposite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince street, between Fairfax and Royal streets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince street, on the east side of said brick house. The situation of the above property is equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King street: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet on Prince street, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the south: on part of said lot is the warehouse occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke streets. 1aw6m

---

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 5 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the Englishr Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp; Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice

☞ *Wanted,*

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business. d

April 20.

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Woodhouse from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his store on King street, on the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Irish linens, sheetings,
Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Chintzes, callicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles,
A few elegent guns,
Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d12t2aw3w

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.